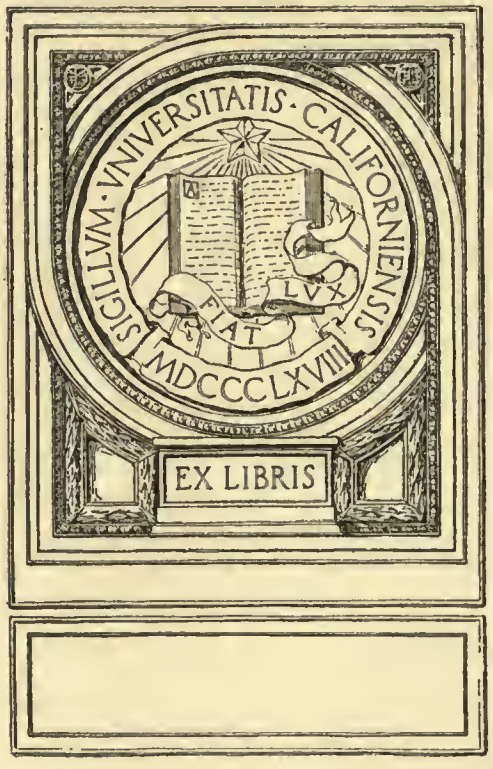
YF 01874

UC-NRLF

C 2 675 944

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA ILLUSTRATED

GIFT OF


SIGILLVM · VNIVERSITATIS · CALIFORNIENSIS
LVX
FIAT
MDCCCLXVIII
EX LIBRIS

To the Faculty Club
with the compliment
of J. S. Penniman

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2008 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

http://www.archive.org/details/universityofpenn00univrich

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA ILLUSTRATED

ed. by
George E. Nitzsche.

Univ. of California

Published
for the
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
MCMVI

11-6-18

LD4533
N5

Copyright, 1906
by
GEORGE NITZSCHE

Gift of the Faculty Club

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

Press and Bindery
of
THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.
Philadelphia

Half-tone Illustrations
by
GATCHELL & MANNING
Philadelphia

UNIV OF CALIFORNIA

The University of Pennsylvania

In the City of Philadelphia are some of the oldest and many of the most interesting historical landmarks in America. Here, on the banks of the Delaware, William Penn landed in 1682; here are Independence Hall, in which the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776; Carpenters' Hall, in which the First Continental Congress met; Congress Hall, in which the early law-makers held sessions from 1790 to 1800; the Ross House, in which the flag was designed; Penn's cottage, and many old mansions which were occupied in Colonial days by men whose names are now world famous. The surroundings of Philadelphia are no less interesting historically, and close by are the scenes of many battles and encampments during the War for Independence.

Philadelphia is also the home of some of the earliest educational and scientific institutions, of whose original buildings naturally but a few traces remain, but most of which have enjoyed a continuous existence. First of these is the University of Pennsylvania, founded by Benjamin Franklin. The original building has long since been demolished, and the site of the University has changed several times in order that its growth might not be hindered. Since 1872, the University of Pennsylvania has been located in West Philadelphia, where its expansion has been remarkable. From a single building at Fourth and Arch streets, in 1740, it has now spread over a campus covering more than sixty acres, upon which there is a group of seventy buildings.

The University is located conveniently to the centre of the city. In twelve minutes one may ride on the electric cars from the campus to City Hall, which is the centre of a population of more than a million and a half. The subway and elevated roads, now in course of construction, will make the journey still shorter.

The campus forms a pleasing site for the many handsome buildings. Well-kept walks wind about the grounds which are diversified by terraces, shrub-

382570

bery and many different species of trees. Most of the buildings are overgrown with ivy, and partly concealed behind a profusion of bushes and foliage. The Botanic Gardens, with their heavily shaded walks twining around flower beds, the lily and lotus ponds; the green houses, filled with rich collections of rare plants from all parts of the world; and Hamilton Walk, shaded with tall poplars, weeping willows, maples, oaks and other American shade trees planted as memorials to eminent Pennsylvanians—all combine to form one of the "sights of the city."

A walk of a few blocks from the campus takes one to the borders of Fairmount Park which reaches away northward with its three thousand five hundred acres of valleys and hills, through which wind the Schuylkill River and Wissahickon Creek. On the banks of the Schuylkill is the College Boathouse, where students may secure boats, shells or canoes for practice or for a spin upon the National Rowing Course. The river has been the scene of many races of American college crews, and is the course upon which the national regattas are held. The river drive extends from Pennsylvania's boathouse along the east bank of the Schuylkill and up the Wissahickon Creek for a distance of eleven miles through a picturesque valley. The plans of the City Parks Association provide for the extension of the park system so that the University campus will ultimately be connected, by a boulevard, with Fairmount Park on the north and with Bartram's Botanic Gardens on the south, and also with numerous small parks, thus forming a continuous park system which will ultimately encircle the entire city.

BUILDINGS

All the principal buildings of the University, except those of the Astronomical Observatory, are located on the grounds in West Philadelphia. The latter have been built on a hill several miles from the campus, away from the hazy sky and vibrations of the city. Including the dormitory houses, seventy buildings are used to carry on the work of the University. Of these, nineteen are devoted to teaching and eleven to hospital purposes. The others are the dormitories; museums; library; dining, alumni and recreation halls, and the gymnasium and athletic buildings. Besides these, many of the fraternities and the Mask and Wig Club occupy buildings of their own, while the Christian Association has a large building in the Schuylkill river district devoted to settlement work.

West Philadelphia, which is now the educational centre of the city, is the home of a number of other important institutions. Drexel Institute is only two blocks away; Ursinus Theological Seminary, one block; Philadelphia Divinity School, a few blocks; the Wistar Institute of Anatomy is on the campus and affiliated with the University; the new Evans Dental Museum, which is to cost one million dollars, will be within a block of the western boundary of the campus. Adjoining the University grounds on the south are the Commercial Museums and the Philadelphia Hospital, the former consisting of three large buildings in which commodities from all parts of the world are kept on exhibition. In the Philadelphia Hospital, there are, on an average, four thousand patients, who offer to the medical students of the University an exceptional opportunity for clinical study.

IN AN EDUCATIONAL CENTRE

The location of the University near the centre of a great city affords students unusual facilities for supplementing their courses by practical work and for completing their academic training. Thus, the students in Finance and Commerce and in Engineering, have the privilege of visiting many of the most extensive industrial plants in the world. The American Philosophical Society, Franklin Institute, the American Academy of Natural Sciences, and similar organizations have their headquarters and collections in the city, in which students interested in the sciences are always made welcome. Law students may witness the trial of cases in all the courts of the City and State, and in two of the Federal Courts.

ADVANTAGEOUS LOCATION

For almost a century and a half, Philadelphia has been recognized as the medical centre of America. Within its limits there are six medical schools, four dental schools, two schools of pharmacy and one of veterinary medicine, and in all of these, over five thousand students are enrolled. There are also several post-graduate schools, a number of excellent museums and valuable medical libraries, and sixty-four general hospitals. Nowhere in America can such facilities for medical study and research be equalled.

PHILADELPHIA A MEDICAL CENTRE

During the past year there were about three thousand six hundred students at Pennsylvania. The student body is a most cosmopolitan gathering, drawn from the citizens of thirty-three foreign nations, and containing representatives from every state in the Union.

A COSMOPOLITAN STUDENT BODY

HOUSTON CLUB

It has always been the aim of the faculty to encourage a spirit of fellowship among the students. The first and most effective step in this direction was the organization of the Houston Club, in 1894, which, in the fall of 1896, moved into one of the most handsome and spacious club houses in Philadelphia. Houston Hall is the gift of H. H. Houston—a memorial to his son who died while in college. About the Club as a centre, revolves the social life of the University. The building was designed by two graduates of the Architectural Department, and is constructed of Philadelphia grey stone. Approaching the imposing entrances on either side, one reaches first a broad terrace, then a spacious vestibule, and then a large reception room, in which all things are suggestive of ease and comfort. From its heavy beamed ceilings hang huge chandeliers of dull brass; upon the walls, panelled with quartered oak, are trophies of the hunt, and rare paintings and engravings; scattered over the room and around the high open fire places are heavy oak and leather upholstered easy chairs and settees; the highly polished hard wood floors are covered with oriental rugs.

Everything about the Club is suggestive of recreation in its best sense. At the east end of the main hall is the Club library and reading room, where may be found the daily papers and all the latest magazines; and upon the shelves, a library of about ten thousand volumes. At the west end of the main hall is the entrance to the billiard and pool rooms. Comfortable window seats are provided along all windows and in the alcoves. The basement is fitted up with tables for chess and checkers, bowling alleys, a book store and a barber shop.

The trophy rooms on the second floor are filled with hundreds of banners, silver mugs, pitchers, cups, medals, etc.—rewards of many hard earned victories. The walls are hung with pictures of the various 'Varsity athletic teams. On this floor also are the rooms of the Christian Association, a dining room and a large auditorium with a pipe organ. This auditorium is used for the Sunday services, lectures, smokers and student entertainments. The second floor of the Club house is so arranged that the whole may be thrown into one large hall, and is frequently used for balls, dances, dinners and receptions. On the third floor are society rooms, guest chambers, a musical club room, a dark room for photographers, and the offices of "Old Penn," the official weekly paper of the University. Every male student, upon matriculating, becomes a member of the Club and of the gymnasium.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Christian Association is an active factor in the moral and social interests of the students, and frequently extends invitations to the entire student body to attend lectures, entertainments or social functions. Under its supervision is conducted the settlement work in the Schuylkill River district, where a spacious building has been constructed for the better carrying out of its purposes.

THE DORMITORIES

The dormitory houses of Pennsylvania are twenty-three in number, all erected since 1895. The buildings are of the late Tudor Gothic style, and are named for their donors, or for distinguished alumni. The three court yards around which they are built are popularly known as "The Little Quad," "The Triangle," and "The Big Quad." The latter, when finally enclosed, will include a number of additional new houses, a dining room, and a large chapel. All of the houses face the court yards, the entrance to which is through a beautiful gateway known as "Memorial Tower," erected in memory of the sons of the University who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the recent war with Spain. This one entrance insures privacy to the residents and protects them from outside intrusion. The houses are not communicating. Each has its own staircase and entrance leading into one of the court yards, and no house has more than fifty occupants. On every floor are lavatories and shower baths with hot and cold water.

Student self-government is a feature of the dormitory system, no restriction being placed upon the freedom of the residents. The rooms are cheerful and homelike; the interior woodwork is all finished in dark quartered oak, and the furniture is of the same material. Many of the rooms have comfortable window seats and open fire places. Thus the poorest student receives the same service and attention as the wealthiest, the only difference being in the location and size of the rooms.

The three court yards, the "Dorm Steps," "The Terrace," and other familiar spots about the dormitories are favorite meeting places for rehearsals of college songs and cheers, for mass meetings and re-unions, and for celebrating victories.

Although the comforts and conveniences are greater, and the environment more pleasant than those of the average boarding house, the cost of living at the University dormitories is somewhat less.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The general mingling of the students, incident to dormitory life, and fostered by the Houston Club and the Gymnasium, has greatly strengthened the fellowship of the students, so that Pennsylvania may claim to be one of the most democratic of Universities. In athletics, too, the regulations recently adopted by the Department of Physical Education are bringing about conditions long desired by the faculty. The students who show exceptional ability, and who make the 'Varsity teams, are no longer the only ones who use the Gymnasium, the athletic fields and boat houses, but all students are now obliged to take some form of physical exercise.

Each man, upon matriculating, is examined by the Director of Physical Education, who is also a professor in the Medical Department, and who prescribes the amount and character of exercise necessary to keep the student in health while at the University, a monthly record being kept of his development. This method, not only gives many men, whose ability might otherwise never have been discovered, opportunities to make athletic teams; but, what is more important, the men leave the University better equipped physically for their future work.

GYMNASIUM AND FRANKLIN FIELD

The Gymnasium and Franklin Field are the generous gift of thousands of loyal sons of the University of Pennsylvania. The building is 275 feet long, and consists of a central portion with two towers and two wing buildings; the architecture is English Colonial. On the ground floor is a swimming pool 100 feet long by 30 feet wide and nine feet maximum depth. Many exciting aquatic contests, such as races and water polo games are held in the pool. The Gymnasium proper, on the second floor, is 150 feet long by 75 feet wide, with a sky light over almost the entire room. It is fitted up with the most approved apparatus. In other parts of the building, and in the wings, are the offices of the Athletic Association and of the Physical Director, also rooms for fencing, sparring, wrestling, and for crew practice, shower baths, lavatories and dressing rooms for home and visiting teams. The building to the north of the Gymnasium is the training house and dormitory for the use of students while representing the University on her Athletic teams. This building is connected with the Gymnasium by an underground tunnel.

ATHLETICS

Every sport, popular among American college students is supported by the students of the University of Pennsylvania. During the spring and the early weeks of summer, most of the out-of-door sports are in vogue, such as base-ball, track athletics, cricket, tennis, lacrosse, golf and rowing. Foot-ball is the principal attraction during autumn, although cross country running, gunning and some of the spring sports and games receive attention. Hockey is the only out-of-door sport during the winter. Among the indoor sports and games, popular among Pennsylvania's students during the winter seasons are basket-ball, wrestling, fencing, sparring, swimming and water polo, gymnastics, etc.

The home contests are usually held on Franklin Field, which is fitted up with a quarter mile track, a base-ball diamond, a football field, and accommodations for field sports. Stands, with a seating capacity of 23,000, enclose three sides of the field, the fourth side being taken up by the Gymnasium building and two memorial gates. Underneath the stands are indoor tracks and the winter training quarters for the track team.

At the annual relay races, athletes from every section of the country meet on Franklin Field to compete in track and field sports. In the spring of 1906, almost three thousand athletes from three hundred different schools and colleges, were entered in these games.

SOCIAL LIFE

With the approach of winter, social functions begin, and each day has its public lecture, debate or other intellectual contest. Fraternities give teas and dances; the clubs and societies of the professional departments give periodical smokers, annual dinners and banquets; the glee, banjo and mandolin clubs, and other musical organizations give concerts; the various dramatic societies their annual plays; and the literary societies hold their debates with similar societies from other colleges; and debating teams selected from the entire student body meet teams from other universities.

COLLEGE PAPERS

Student life at any institution would be incomplete without the usual college papers. Pennsylvania is no exception to this rule; its students publish a daily paper, one literary monthly and one comic magazine. The University also publishes every week the "Chronicle," containing a list of events to take

place the week following the day of publication, and "Old Penn," a weekly review of all University news. The General Alumni Society sends to each of its members a monthly magazine, "The Alumni Register." The Law, Dental and Medical Departments also publish magazines devoted to the interests of their respective professions.

MASK AND WIG CLUB AND DRAMATIC AFFAIRS

Every spring the students and alumni look forward with pleasant anticipation to the annual production of the Mask and Wig Club. During each of the past eighteen years, this society has successfully staged a new "show," in which under-graduates only have taken part. The play is usually a pictorial extravaganza or burlesque, and is always from the pen of one of its graduate members, as is much of the music. There are seventy-five students in the production. "Shylock and Co., Bankers," the 1906 production, was given nine times in a Philadelphia theatre during Easter week, and six times in other cities, before houses crowded to the doors. The Mask and Wig owns its Club house where many delightful and unique entertainments are held during the season. This notable organization in the last two years has presented to the trustees of the University the sum of ten thousand dollars to create a "Mask and Wig Trust Fund."

Besides the Mask and Wig play, the Deutscher Verein, a society of students interested in the German language and literature, annually gives a play in German; the French Society, the "Cercle Français," each year produces one in French. Two years ago, the College students gave two remarkably successful presentations of Euripides's tragedy, "Iphigenia Among the Taurians" in Greek. The students of the Architectural Department also give an annual play.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

There are numerous student organizations within the University. Membership in many of them, such as the musical societies, dramatic clubs, automobile, camera and athletic clubs, the Guides and Christian Association, is open to all students; membership in others is restricted to students of the professional departments, to men of particular political or religious beliefs or of certain scholastic standing. At present there are forty Greek letter fraternities represented by chapters at the University; twelve general societies,

twenty college societies, twelve medical societies, eight law clubs, three dental societies, one veterinary society, eleven preparatory school clubs, seventeen under-graduate class organizations, and forty-nine sectional clubs; the last named being composed of men coming from the same countries, states or counties. Besides scores of class organizations, there are also eight local and thirty-four alumni societies.

CELEBRATIONS

The University has always celebrated the Twenty-second day of February (Washington's Birthday) as "University Day." Among those who have delivered orations on these occasions in recent years were the late President McKinley, President Roosevelt, His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, Hon. Seth Low, Bishop Potter, Bishop Doane, Dr. Henry VanDyke, and Governor Pennypacker. Peculiar to the students of Pennsylvania are their annual "Bowl Fight," and the "May Day Sports." The "Bowl Fight" marks the end of all differences between the sophomore and freshman classes, it having largely supplanted the numerous class fights, cane rushes and hazings. The "May Day Sports" had their origin when, in 1898, the students in the Dormitories, attired in their night clothes, were called out by some of their number to celebrate Dewey's victory. Ever since, the night of the First of May has been set apart for a student parade, a huge bon-fire, wrestling, tug-of-war and other sports.

MUSEUMS

While each of the professional departments has an extensive museum devoted to special collections principally of interest to those connected with their respective studies, the collections most generally interesting are in the Free Museum of Science and Art which occupy a building directly opposite Franklin Field. It contains an extremely valuable collection of antiquities and the famous Babylonian bricks, which are second in value only to those in the British Museum. These antiquities were secured by expeditions sent by the University to excavate on the site of ancient Nippur in Babylonia. Among other rich exhibits are fifty pieces of Græco-Roman papyri, which include the oldest known fragment of the Gospels. In another section of the building is a rare collection of objects from Buddhist countries, arranged by the curator as a "Buddhist Temple," and there is also a large collection of engraved gems and talismans.

The American, Etruscan, Egyptian and Mediterranean Sections are very complete. There has been added lately to the Mediterranean Section a valuable collection of bronze reproductions of the best specimens of Greek and Roman sculpture found in the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

When completed, the museum building will cover twelve acres of ground. The section now on the campus will form about one-seventh of the completed group. A large dome will dominate the entire structure, from which broad galleries will extend eastward and westward to two secondary domes, each connected with two groups of buildings, the same as that now on the campus, one group facing north and the other south. The present building is a part of the western group, and consists of a series of buildings facing three sides of a court yard. In the pond, directly in front of the main entrance, is a beautiful collection of lotus plants and water lilies. The formal gardens of the museum, with their stately poplars, trim hedges, terraces and walks, the stone vases and marble seats, lend an additional charm to a building which is unique in this country, the architecture being of a style which prevailed in the north of Italy from the twelfth to the fourteenth century.

THE LIBRARY

The Library of the University contains about 250,000 volumes and 50,000 unbound pamphlets. Many rare and valuable special libraries are included in the collection. The books, except those of the departmental libraries, are in the General Library building, a large brick and red sandstone structure situated near the centre of the campus. The building is in two sections, the one being a glass covered, fire proof stack; the other containing the reading rooms and alcoves in which the reference libraries are deposited. The library is open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS

The courses in "The College," form several distinct groups, and lead to various degrees. Under the Arts group are included the courses in Arts and Science, the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, the School of Music, and the courses in Biology. In the Towne Scientific School group, are the courses in Architecture, Chemistry, Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering. Also belonging to The College are the Courses for Teachers, the Summer School and the Evening School Courses.

The other Departments of the University are, the Department of Philosophy; the Law, Medical, Dental and Veterinary Departments; the University Hospital, Wistar Institute of Anatomy, Laboratory of Hygiene, Veterinary Hospital, the General Library, Department of Archæology, Flower Astronomical Observatory, Department of Physical Education and the Training School for Nurses.

COURSES IN THE COLLEGE

Under the new group and elective system, the Courses in the College are so arranged that students may get their degrees in three, four or five years. Every man in Arts and Science must take sixty units of class room or laboratory work, and while he may divide these in any way he sees fit, most of the students take fifteen units a year and complete their courses in the customary four years. A certain number of courses are required, others may be elected in certain prescribed groups, while still others are free electives. The system is so elastic, that after the student has taken the twenty-two units of required work, he may practically elect the remainder. The courses lead to the degree of A. B. and B. S. Most of the instruction in the Arts and Science course is given in College Hall, a picturesque ivy-covered building, and the oldest on the campus.

THE WHARTON SCHOOL

The course of four years in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce leads to the degree of B. S. in Economics. The school was founded in 1881 by Joseph Wharton, and was the first of its kind. Its efficiency, and the success of its graduates, have resulted in the founding of similar schools in other universities. Although a part of the College, it occupies a separate building, known as "Logan Hall." A handsome building is to be erected for the school in the near future—the gift of the founder, for whom the school was named.

EVENING COURSES IN FINANCE

The principal subjects of the Wharton School curriculum are also given in the "Evening School" by the members of the faculty during the winter season. The courses are given four nights a week, and the classes are well attended.

SUMMER SCHOOL AND TEACHERS' COURSES

Since 1904, the College Faculty has been conducting a summer school, in which most of the college courses are given for six weeks during the summer. The school has met with great success, and students who have the necessary qualifications for admission to the College are given credit for work done. There is also a series of courses offered to teachers and prospective teachers given at hours which do not conflict with their class room work.

TOWNE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL

The Towne Scientific School includes the courses in Architecture, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. All the Engineering courses, except those in Chemistry, are given in the new Engineering Building. This is the largest building on the campus, having a floor area of 128,000 square feet, and is equipped with every apparatus used for instruction in an engineering school.

The courses in Architecture are given on the upper floors of College Hall. These quarters, while crowded, are admirably adapted to the work of the school, which is of the highest character. The alumni of the school are now raising a fund for a new building.

The College courses in Chemistry and Chemical Engineering are given in the John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry. It contains well equipped laboratories for every branch of chemistry.

The Randal Morgan Laboratory of Physics is a building in which there are laboratories and class rooms equipped with valuable apparatus for conducting the general courses in Physics, and for post-graduate work and research.

Instruction in Botany and Zoology is given in Biological Hall and the Vivarium, which are located near the entrance to the Botanic Gardens along Hamilton Walk. The Hall contains a number of class rooms and special laboratories, the herbarium with fifty thousand sheets of plants, a museum and a library of seven thousand volumes, in which are included the Bartram and Stillé collections. In the Vivarium, which adjoins Biological Hall, are a number of fresh and salt water aquaria containing a great variety of marine and fresh water animals. The Botanic Gardens and green houses, in which there are over three thousand varieties of plants, are much frequented by botanists and plant-lovers.

While practically all the courses in Astronomy are given in College Hall, the observations are made in the Flower Observatory buildings on Observatory Hill.

LABORATORY TEACHING

These buildings and special laboratories devoted to specific subjects given in the College, enable the faculty, in a measure, to use the same system of instruction as that employed in the professional departments. The students are no longer taught by the didactic lecture system alone, but must supplement their studies by actual work in the laboratories and machine shops where their hands and eyes are trained as well as their minds.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The University of Pennsylvania was one of the first of the great medical schools to establish special laboratories for the instruction of students. From time to time its facilities have been increased to keep pace with the demands of modern science. To this progressive spirit is due the erection of the new building for the laboratories of Physiology, Pathology and Pharmacology, unequalled, in America or Europe. These laboratories have been equipped with the most approved apparatus, rendering it possible to give to each student the most thorough courses in practical physiology, in the physiological action of drugs, in pathological histology and in morbid anatomy. The large pathological museum, the reading and seminar rooms, the special libraries, and the provisions for advanced and research work are features of the new building. The courses in the other fundamental subjects, Anatomy, Chemistry and Bacteriology, are given in special buildings provided for these subjects—Logan Hall, Wistar Institute of Anatomy, the Robert Hare Laboratory of Chemistry and the Laboratory of Hygiene.

While giving suitable attention to the scientific branches, the claim for distinction of Pennsylvania's Medical School has always rested upon its clinical facilities. Students are prepared for the practice of medicine rather than for purely scientific careers. The practical, therefore, has taken precedence over the merely theoretical. Besides the general clinics in all branches there are clinical conferences and ward classes, the former being clinics on a small scale with active participation of the students, the latter being bedside classes in which an instructor demonstrates cases to small groups of from five to ten students. The fourth-year men are assigned to duty in the

University Hospital wards, assisting the Resident Physicians in the daily study of the cases, under the direct supervision of the visiting chiefs and their assistants, whom the students accompany in the daily "rounds." This work is entirely practical and consists of all the routine daily duties of the resident physician.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The University Hospital covers two city blocks, and includes sixteen wards having a capacity of almost four hundred beds. There are also six amphitheatres for clinical teaching, and surgical and medical dispensaries for general and special diseases. In the group of buildings forming the University Hospital, there is one large central building devoted to general hospital work; the Gibson Wing for Chronic Diseases, used chiefly for the treatment of heart and lung diseases; the D. Hayes Agnew Memorial Pavilion, which contains four wards and three amphitheatres, and which is used principally for clinical instruction,— it was named in honor of the great American Surgeon who had so long and important a career at the University. The William Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine was the gift of Provost William Pepper as a memorial to his father. The building is devoted to graduate work and provides facilities for the prosecution of minute studies and original research. To the rear of the Agnew Pavilion has been added a wing for the X-Ray Department, which now forms a most important part of the hospital group. Spacious sun-parlors have also recently been added to the rear of all the principal hospital buildings. Among other buildings in the hospital yard are the Isolation Building, The Maternity Hospital, Obstetrical Pavilion, The Mortuary and Chapel, the Laundry and the Dormitories for Nurses.

At least eighty per cent. of the members of the graduating classes secure positions as resident physicians in hospitals, the demand upon the University of Pennsylvania from institutions in Philadelphia and vicinity being always greater than the supply.

The University Hospital facilities are supplemented by those of the Philadelphia Hospital, with four thousand beds, and by numerous other nearby hospitals.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

Instruction in Dental Science and Surgery is given in a building facing the new Engineering Hall. The entire second floor of the main building, 180 by 50 feet, is used as a clinical operating room.

The principal lecture room seats 550 students, and is in a wing attached to the rear of the main building. On the ground floor and in the basement are the museum and special library, clinic rooms and laboratories devoted to experimental and practical work.

The method of instruction used in the Dental School is like that of the Medical Department. Each student has an operating chair and a complete set of instruments; and is obliged to do a certain amount of clinical work each term. An average of thirty thousand operations annually are performed by the students. The hundreds of students who attend the school invariably represent from twenty to twenty-five foreign countries.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Veterinary science is rapidly coming to have the same recognition in America as it has in Europe. The Veterinary School of the University of Pennsylvania was the second among the dozen schools now in existence in the United States. It has a library of three thousand volumes, and the new building and hospital, when completed, will cover an area 260 feet by 210 feet. The plans for these buildings were prepared only after the Dean had visited the leading veterinary schools and hospitals in Europe and the United States. The most valuable features of each have been combined with many ideas entirely original with the University teaching staff. The course at present extends over a period of three years.

THE LAW SCHOOL

The law school building is at present the largest building in the United States devoted exclusively to the study of the law. The building was constructed with the idea of assisting the faculty in giving to each student a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of the law. The case system has replaced the old lecture system and the students are obliged to work out for themselves the principles of law from the cases. The two under-graduate reading rooms contain nearly six hundred separate desks. Each student, upon matriculating, has one of these desks assigned to him, and is thus enabled to enjoy an undisturbed place of study during his three years at the law school. The graduate reading room contains twenty-six large tables which are assigned to advanced students and men engaged in legal research. The three reading rooms adjoin the Biddle Law Library stack room, which contains forty-one thousand volumes. In other parts of the building there are several

lecture rooms, a debating hall, a moot court room, and ten rooms devoted to student clubs and societies.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

The Department of Philosophy, or Graduate School offers advanced instruction in various branches of literature and science to students holding a baccalaureate degree in Arts, Letters, Philosophy or in Pure or Applied Science, The faculty includes sixty-one professors and lecturers.

A notable feature of the school is its most generous system of fellowships and scholarships on the George Leib Harrison Foundation including six Fellowships for Research, nineteen Fellowships, and eight Scholarships. There are in addition two Fellowships in Physics, six Fellowships for Women, and thirty University Scholarships. It is a significant fact that seventy per cent. of the students, who now number more than three hundred, are graduates of other institutions.

The various branches offered for special study are included under the following heads: Archæology and Ethnology; Astronomy; Botany and Zoology; Chemistry; Classical Languages; Economics, Politics and Sociology; English; Geology and Mineralogy; Germanic Languages; History; Indo-European Philology; Mathematics; Philosophy, Ethics, Psychology and Pedagogy; Physics; Romanic Languages; Semitics.

ENTRANCE

The standard of entrance examinations to all departments, except for the Department of Philosophy, is equivalent to that required for graduation from the best private and public preparatory schools of the country. In the Department of Law the applicant must be twenty years of age or present a college degree.

THE ALUMNI

The University of Pennsylvania is not the growth of a few years, or the gift of a single philanthropist, or even of a small group of wealthy citizens. The generous assistance of the City and State; the loyalty and self-sacrificing spirit of the alumni and faculty in the last one hundred and sixty-six years—all have contributed to the success of an institution which has graduated more than twenty-five thousand men, and which has buildings, grounds and equipment valued at thirteen million dollars—a University which is increasing each year not only in wealth, resources and in the number of students, but equally in the quality and importance of its work.

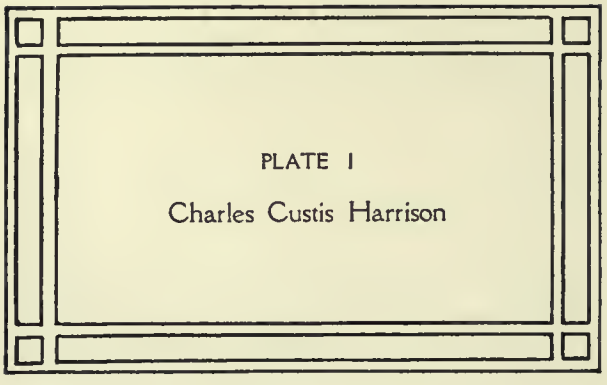


PLATE I

Charles Custis Harrison

Photo by
Haeseler

PLATE II

The College Tower

PLATE III

1. Campus between College and Logan Hall
2. Campus between College Hall and Library

PLATE IV

Class of 1893 Memorial Gate

MVS VIAM AVT

PLATE V

1. Thirty-sixth Street Entrance
2. Class of 1873 Memorial Gate—
   Entrance to Hamilton Walk

1

2

PLATE VI

Memorial Tower—Main Entrance to the Dormitories

PLATE VII

A Dormitory Archway

PLATE VIII

1. Dormitories—"Big Quad"
2. Dormitories—"Little Quad"
3. Memorial Tower from Botanic Gardens
4. Staircase to Dormitory Terrace

1

2

3

4

PLATE IX

Dormitories—Upper end of "Triangle" and the "Arcade"

PLATE X

1. Hamilton Walk—from the West
2. Hamilton Walk—from the East

PLATE XI

1. Walk along the Dormitory Terrace
2. Dormitories along Woodland Avenue
3. Class of 1872 Memorial Gate
4. Campus—rear of Houston Hall

1

2

3

4

PLATE XII

College Hall

PLATE XIII

Randal Morgan Laboratory of Physics
1. North Wing
2. South Wing

PLATE XIV

New Engineering Building

PLATE XV

1. Light, Heat and Power Station
2. Old Mechanical Engineering Building

1

2

PLATE XVI

John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry

PLATE XVII

Flower Astronomical Observatory

PLATE XVIII

The Library Building

PLATE XIX

1. The Vivarium
2. Biological Hall

1

2

PLATE XX

The Lily Ponds in Botanic Gardens

PLATE XXI

Scenes in the Botanic Gardens

1

2

3

4

PLATE XXII

1. Logan Hall
2. Robert Hare Laboratory of Chemistry

PLATE XXIII

Houston Hall

PLATE XXIV

Houston Club Interiors

1. Billiard Room
2. Reading-Room
3. Hall—Second floor
4. General Reception Hall

1

2

3

4

PLATE XXV

Medical Laboratory Building

PLATE XXVI

1. Laboratory of Pathology
2. Laboratory of Physiology

PLATE XXVII

1. Main Entrance to Medical Laboratory.
2. Section of Staircase

1

2

PLATE XXVIII

1. Laboratory of Hygiene
2. Wistar Institute of Anatomy

1

2

PLATE XXIX

Main Entrance to Hospitals

PLATE XXX

1. Gibson Wing for Chronic Diseases
2. D. Hayes Agnew Surgical Building

1

2

PLATE XXXI

1. Nurses Dormitories
2. Isolation Building
3. Glimpse of the Hospital Lawn
4. One of the Sun Parlor Buildings

1

2

3

4

PLATE XXXII

1. Maternity Hospital Building
2. Auxiliary Maternity Buildings
3 Hospital Laundry Building
4. Mortuary and Chapel

1

2

3

4

PLATE XXXIII

Dental Hall

DENTAL HALL

PLATE XXXIV

1. Clinical Laboratory in Dental Hall
2. Mechanical Laboratory in Dental Hall

1

2

PLATE XXXV

1. Temporary Veterinary Building
2. Proposed New Veterinary Building

1

2

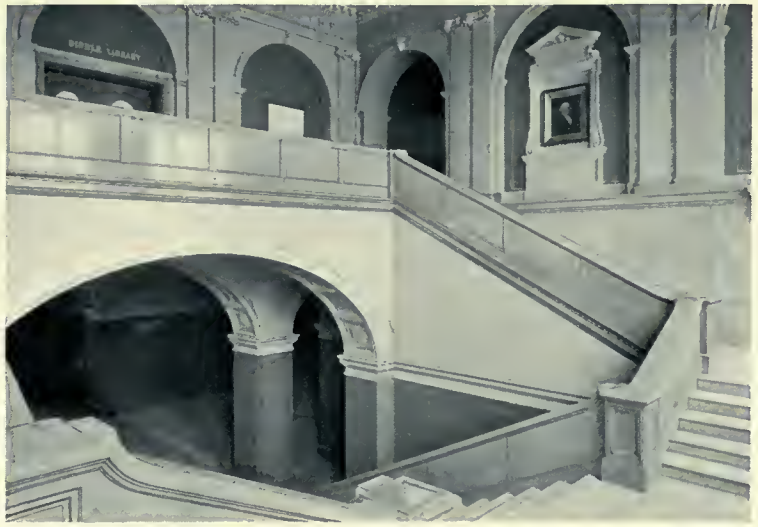
PLATE XXXVI

Law School Building

PLATE XXXVII

1. Staircase in Law School Building
2. Sharswood Hall
3. Section of the Hallway
4. Price Hall

1



2

3

4

PLATE XXXVIII

1. University Museums
2. Plan of Proposed Extension of Museums

1

2

PLATE XXXIX

1. Museum Courtyard
2. Gateway to Courtyard

1

2

PLATE XL

1. Section of Staircase in Museum Building
2. Pepper Hall in the Museum

1

2

PLATE XLI

1. Delta Psi House
2. Delta Phi House
3. Phi Kappa Psi House
4. Alumni Hall and "Pennsylvanian" Office

1

2

3

4

PLATE XLII

1. Phi Delta Theta House
2. Psi Upsilon House
3. Fraternity Row
4. Delta Kappa Epsilon

1

2

3

4

PLATE XLIII

University Christian Settlement Building

PLATE XLIV

University Settlement Camp Scenes

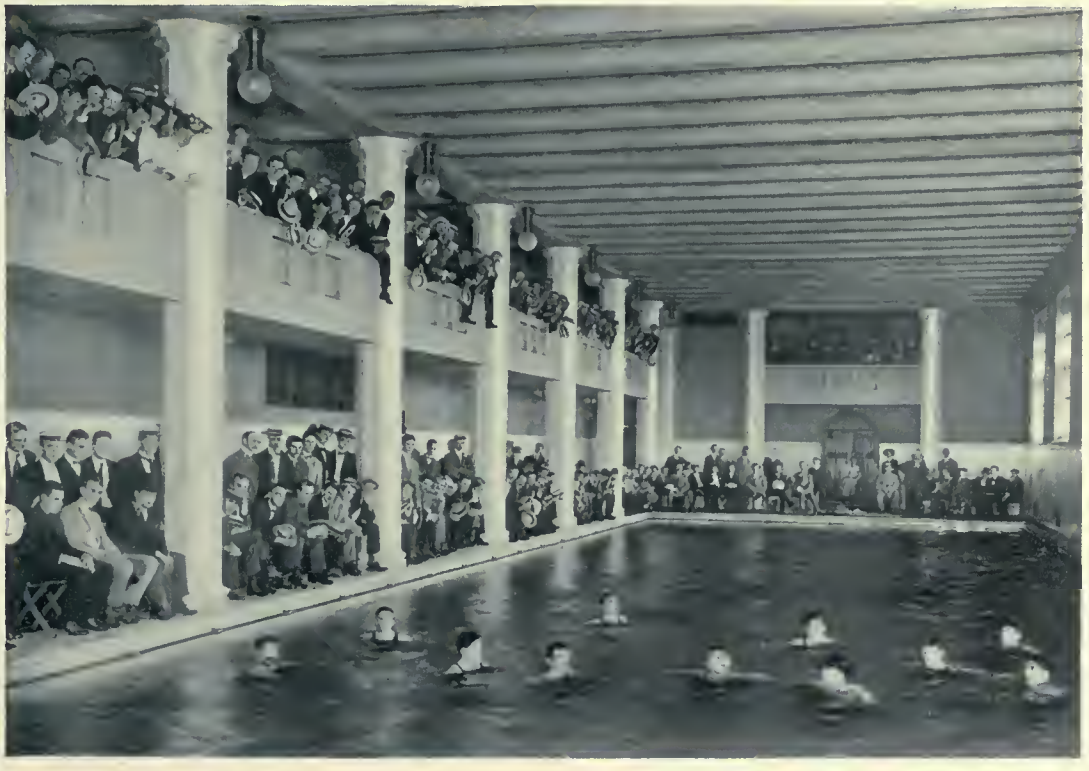
PLATE XLV

Gymnasium

PLATE XLVI

1. Weightman Hall, Gymnasium
2. Swimming Pool, Gymnasium

1



2

PLATE XLVII

Gymnasium from Franklin Field

PLATE XLVIII

1. Football Game on Franklin Field
2. Class Day in the Dormitory Triangle

PLATE XLIX

Mask and Wig Club House Grill Room

PLATE L

1. Mask and Wig Cast
2. A French Play Cast
3. A Greek Play Cast
4. A German Play Cast

1

2

3

4

PLATE LI

1. Combined Musical Clubs
2. Houston Club Smoker

PLATE LII

1. College Boat Club House on the Schuylkill
2. A University Crew

1

2

PLATE LIII

1. Lacrosse
2. Putting Shot
3. High Jump
4. Pole Vault

1

2

3

4

PLATE LIV

1. Relay Races
2. Tennis Courts
3. Broad Jump
4. 100-yard Dash

1

2

3

4

PLATE LV

1. Football Team
2. Celebrating Football Victory

PLATE LVI

1. Gymnasium Indoor Drill
2. Gymnasium Outdoor Drill
3. Water Polo
4. Baseball Team

1

2

3

4

PLATE LVII

1. Watching Bowl Fight from Dormitory Terrace
2. Seniors on Class Day

1

2

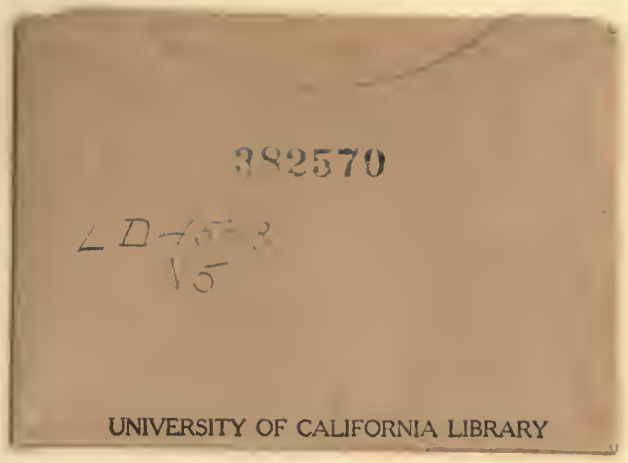
PLATE LVIII

1. Campus on Commencement Day
2. Seniors Going to Hall on Commencement Day

THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE
STAMPED BELOW

AN INITIAL FINE OF 25 CENTS
WILL BE ASSESSED FOR FAILURE TO RETURN
THIS BOOK ON THE DATE DUE. THE PENALTY
WILL INCREASE TO 50 CENTS ON THE FOURTH
DAY AND TO $1.00 ON THE SEVENTH DAY
OVERDUE.

APR 27 1933

LD 21-50m-1,'3

YF 01874